

NOTE ON LARVAE OF GYNAEPHORA
GROENLANDICA AND *G. ROSSII*.

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In PSYCHE vii, 328 I referred to Curtis' description of the larva of *Larva rossii* and to the fact that it did not correspond with the larva of *rossii* which I found on the summit of Mt. Washington. The U. S. National museum has just received two larvae from West Greenland, north of Wilcox Head, collected by R. Stein, which agree with Curtis' brief description. One had pupated and I obtained from it a moth of *G. groenlandica*.

Therefore Curtis must have mixed the species, describing the moth of *rossii* and larva of *groenlandica*. Apparently both species occur in Greenland. The museum has specimens of *rossii* from the Florence Arctic expedition and *groenlandica* from Polaris Bay. The species are probably not coextensive, however, as only *rossii* has been taken on Mt. Washington. We have it also from Labrador and Point Barrow, Alaska (Murdock). As to the larva described by Dr. Packard, his "half grown larva" is probably *groenlandica*; the "full fed" one is unlike either.

Larva of G. groenlandica: Head 3.4 mm. wide (male), rounded, dull black, densely covered with long secondary black hairs. Body entirely black, the warts large and granular, arrangement apparently normal with i and iv small, but I cannot see them distinctly in the shrunken specimens. Retractable tubercles on joints 10 and 11 whitish. Hair abundant, dull reddish brown, mixed with black. Dorsal tufts present on joints 5 to 9 and 12 as in *D. scelenitica*, but those on 5, 6 and 12 black, on 7, 8 and 9 deep orange. The black tufts are a little longest, projecting beyond the orange hairs and a little beyond the average of the general dorsal coating. Hairs all finely spinulated none plumed.

The smaller specimen has the head 2.5 mm. wide.

The pupa resembles that of *rossii*, but the long dorsal hair is more erect and black, not whitish; the shell is thicker, black, and possesses three pair of long but functionless appendages in the place of the abdominal legs of joints 8 to 10 which I do not find in the pupa of *rossii*.

DATES OF ISSUE OF SOME OF BOIS-
DUVAL'S WORKS.

BY SAMUEL H. SCUDDER.

THE following data regarding the time of issue of some of the works of the French entomologist, Jean Baptiste Alphonse Boisduval d'Echauffour (b. 1801, d. 1879) may prove of interest to special students. They were partly gleaned from different sources in Paris many years ago, partly obtained by reference to the Bibliographie de la France.

The Icones historiques des Lépidoptères d'Europe appeared in 42 livraisons between 1832 and 1843, according to Hagen. The Prospectus was issued March 17, 1832. The separate livraisons contained each, as far as I have discovered, from 8-20 pp. of text and 2 plates. Livr. 1, 2 appeared Mar. 24, 1832; 3, 4, Mar. 31, 1832; 5, 6, July 7, 1832; 7, 8, Oct. 13, 1832; 9, 10, Jan. 5, 1833; (11-18 not discovered, but doubtless in 1833; 19, 20, Jan. 4, 1834; 21, 22, July 26, 1834; 23, 24, May 17, 1834; 25, 26, 27, 28, July 26, 1834; 29, 30, Sept. 27, 1834; 31, 32, Jan. 17, 1835; of the remainder I have no memoranda, except that livr. 38 was published in the last quarter of 1835. After 1835 there is no mention of it in the Bibliographie de la France.

The Europaeorum Lepidopterorum index methodicus appeared Nov. 22, 1828; it is given as 1829 in Hagen. The 2d ed., entitled Genera et index methodicus europaeorum Lepidopterorum, appeared May 9, 1840.

The Faune entomologique de Madagascar appeared Sept. 28, 1833; given by Hagen as 1834.